

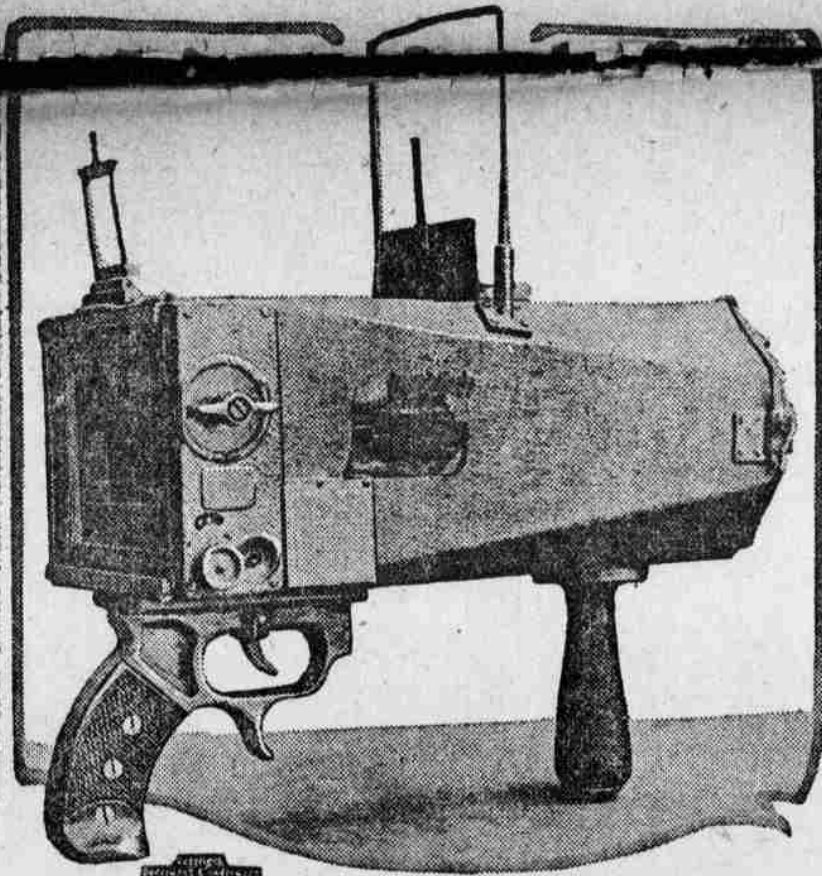
1—First photograph received from Riga since the capture of that Russian port by the Germans. 2—Information bureau for soldiers and their friends such as the commissions on training camp activities are erecting near all camp centers. 3—Gen. W. P. Marshall, who has succeeded the late General Maude as commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia.

## BABES MUST BE SHIELDED FROM GERMAN AIR RAIDERS



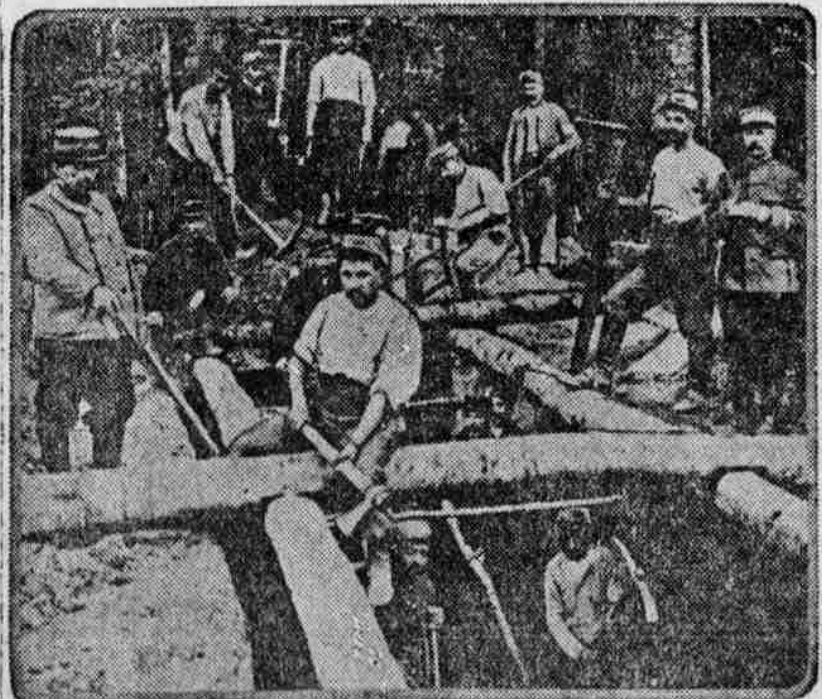
When the Germans make their ruthless air raids over London, the babies and their mothers have to take refuge in all manner of underground shelters. The photograph shows a group of them safe in an old cave that had been dried out and made ready for the emergency.

## PISTOL CAMERA FOR AERONAUTICAL OBSERVERS MAY MARRY GREEK PRINCE



The difficulties experienced by airplane cameramen in making photographs of enemy movements below has brought about the invention of a new device, the pistol-camera, which greatly facilitates their work. The German airmen originated the pistol-camera, and the one shown in this British official photograph was captured by a British aviator.

## NONE TOO OLD TO SERVE FRANCE



That service to one's country recognizes no age limit is evident from this photograph showing Frenchmen too old to fight constructing trenches and dugouts behind the battle lines. Each man, a volunteer, has released a younger man for duty at the front. Many of these men served France in 1870.



Latest photograph of Mrs. William B. Leeds of New York, who is reported engaged to Prince Christopher, youngest brother of ex-King Constantine of Greece. Mrs. Leeds has just leased the Kenwood estate in Hampstead, formerly the English residence of Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

**Lumber in British Columbia.**  
Fifty million feet of lumber or its equivalent in material heavier than boards, represents many trees, even big trees such as are to be found in the forests of British Columbia, says a correspondent.

Well, that is the quantity called for by the wooden shipbuilding program now being carried out in British Columbia. The cost of this material will amount to \$1,750,000.

The ships being built in British Columbia are in part sailing vessels, others carry auxiliary engines, and most of them are intended for the lumber-carrying trade with Australia.

**Amphitheater Walls Intact.**  
Pola, the fortified Austrian naval center recently bombed by Italian aviators, contains the finest of the old Roman amphitheaters. When Pola was a Venetian colony, in the middle ages, the amphitheater lost its tiers of seats, capable of accommodating 20,000 spectators. They were totally destroyed by the Venetians, who used the stones for building their own palaces. They respected the interior, however, for this is the only Roman amphitheater whose outer walls are entirely intact.

## TO BUILD SHIPS ON VAST SCALE

Five Great Yards in the United States Are Rapidly Approaching Completion.

### MEANS MUCH TO THE WORLD

Steady Output of Vessels the Only Thing That Can Restore Trade Equilibrium—Threatened Strike of Chicago Teamsters Is Off.

Those who are watching the international trade situation will find relief in the statement that five great yards for building standardized steel ships are approaching completion and soon will be turning out a vessel every day. Shipbuilding on the great scale that America alone can conduct is needed to save the world from a commercial relapse to the conditions that prevailed before the days of the great Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, who discovered the sea route via the Cape of Good Hope that united Europe and America with the East Indies in 1497. Without the ships that we are building, the world commercially must for a time be cut in two, Orient and Occident each being thrown back upon its own resources for the great bulk of necessities.

### GENERAL LABOR NEWS.

There will be no teamsters' strike in Chicago. Representatives of two teamsters' unions, the Chicago Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs, and Helpers and the International Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs, and Helpers, at a meeting with representatives of the team owners' body known as the Cartage Exchange agreed upon a new wage and hour scale in which the demands of the men were substantially met. The new arrangement grants the men an increase of \$1.50 a week in pay and 20 minutes a day shorter time. The new scale will be for drivers of one-horse wagons, \$18; two-horse wagons, \$21; three-horse wagons, \$23; chauffeurs on trucks up to two tons, \$22.50; of three-ton trucks, \$24; and of four-ton trucks, \$25.50. Under the new time scale the men will report for work at 6:30 in the morning instead of six o'clock, and will work until six o'clock at night. About 7,000 men are affected.

Resolutions charging H. A. Garfield, federal fuel administrator, with interference with the contract of the miners and the operators of the southern coal fields, were adopted at a meeting of Crawford county (Kan.) coal miners. A resolution censuring John P. White, advisor to Mr. Garfield and former president of the United Mine Workers of America, also was adopted. The meeting adopted another resolution commending Alexander M. Howat, president of the United Mine Workers of America, district No. 14, for his stand against automatic strike fines.

The new education bill introduced in the British commons introduces important and far-reaching reforms in elementary school life. Summarized briefly, they are: Nursery schools for young children. Attendance at school not compulsory before six years old (now five). Age for leaving school raised to fourteen. "Half-time" to end with the war. Children's work before and after school severely restricted. Full time education up to sixteen or attendance at continuation schools (in the employer's time) compulsory up to eighteen. Physical training in continuation schools.

The extent to which women are taking the place of men in the mines of Germany is disclosed in a government report just issued. During the last quarter of 1916 there were 37,533 women so employed, compared with 7,265 employed in the same period of 1914. Youths employed in mines also show increases of \$1,290 in 1914 and 43,005 in 1916. The wages paid show an increase, but have not kept pace with the increased cost of living.

Orders from the war department instructing contractors engaged in construction work at the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., to pay their workmen double time for overtime were received, according to a statement issued by labor leaders. The statement said, however, that this was only a part adjustment of the trouble which caused some of the union help to stop work several days ago.

Automobile dealers in Greensburg, Pa., find it more profitable to sell machines to coal miners than to operators. Since miners are making as much as \$200 to \$300 a month they have affected many of the styles of their employers. Never in the history of the mining industry in Westmoreland county has such prosperity been enjoyed by the miners.

### Canals in the Suez.

Before the construction of the Suez canal, completed in 1869, there was no direct water communication between the Mediterranean and the Red sea, but at various eras such communication existed by way of the River Nile. From an inscription on the temple at Karnak it would appear that a canal, joining the Nile and the Red sea, existed at the time of Seti I, 1350 B. C. This canal diverged from the Nile near Bubastis and was carried along the fertile Wadi Tumilat to a port at the

## STOPPED WORK ON SHIPWAYS

Strike of Mechanics for a Time Tied Up New Jersey Industries—Other Labor News.

Thousands of mechanics employed in several large shipyards adjacent to Newark, N. J., quit work after a resolution had been adopted at a meeting of business agents of the building trades council authorizing a strike of all union men engaged on government work in the territory. The strike stopped all work on a dozen shipways in course of construction at the federal shipbuilding plant, where hundreds of dock workers, carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, roofers and other union men walked out. A few hundred laborers and other nonunion men remained at work. Union men declared that the strike was called to prevent the Lackawanna Bridge company, contractors, from "disrupting union conditions by discriminating against union men and working under the open-shop basis," and is no indication of disloyalty to the government.

The fuel administration's conservation division is analyzing the suggestions for conservation of fuel, which are coming from all parts of the country. It seeks to discover not only wastage of fuel, but also those nonessential consumptions of coal in which limitation is most available and will produce the quickest results. Many activities which involve large consumption of fuel will, according to fuel administration officials, be found susceptible of changes which will effect considerable savings of coal. Campaigns for the saving of coal in domestic heating, lighting and cooking as well as in the large industrial establishments are well under way. Confidence is expressed that the saving of an enormous amount of coal will be effected.

More than 6,000 skilled workmen are given increases averaging about 20 per cent in the new wage scale for the 1917-1918 blast which was sent out to the members of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers, by the secretary-treasurer, J. R. Johnston of this city. The settlement was made in a meeting at Cleveland and the scale goes into effect December 8. The announcement as to the increases follows: "The changes in wages are 25 per cent advance on single-strength B quality; 25.10 per cent on single-strength A quality, and 25.5 per cent on double-strength A quality. This advance is based on the regular scale at the commencement of the last blast."

J. Philip Bird of New York, general manager of the National Manufacturers' association, declared in an address before the war convention of Nebraska business men that if labor will not live up to the agreement made and signed at Washington that the status quo shall be maintained in the contest between capital and labor during the time the nation is at war, it must be made to do so, even if necessary to invoke to that end the whole power of the army and navy. "Has the manufacturer been delinquent?" he asked. "No. Has capital? The money subscribed for liberty bonds and war activities is the answer. The men who work with their hands must be as loyal."

Wages were advanced and hours per day and days per month were reduced by the board of arbitration, which reported on the demands made by telegraphers of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway system. The road will have to spend \$17,000 additional a month for wages. The men were awarded hours of eight to ten a day, a 20-day month, instead of the present 30 days, an overtime rate of compensation for Sunday work and a week's holiday each year. They had asked 75 cents for the first hour and 60 cents for succeeding hours for Sunday work, and were awarded 60 and 50 cents. They requested a 15-day vacation.

The experiment of employing women in Pittsburgh mills is no longer an experiment as far as the women are concerned. At least 200 are employed in one of the pressed-steel car works in McKees Rocks, and most of them wouldn't go back to scrubbing, washing and bed-making, or to work in stores, cigar or box factories—not if their wages were doubled. They are more than satisfied with their work, and their chief fear is that the return of peace will throw them out of their jobs.

Wages of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet and Tin-Plate Workers were advanced 10½ and 12 per cent, respectively, at Youngstown, O., at the bi-monthly settlement between representatives of manufacturers and operatives. The settlement disclosed an average selling price of \$5.35 per hundred for sheets and \$8.85 per box for tin plate.

Final settlement of the strike of copper miners in the Clifton-Morenci-Metacalf (Ariz.) district, which has been in progress since July 1, was announced by Secretary of Labor Wilson, chairman of the federal industrial commission, investigating labor conditions in the Arizona copper camps. Approximately 7,000 men are affected.

head of the expanse of water known today as the Bitter lake, now forming part of the Suez canal route. The channel of this canal is still traceable in parts of the Wadi Tumilat. Other canals connecting the Nile and the Red sea were built in ancient times.

### All in the Family.

Ethel—"Why did you take off your hat to that girl? You don't know her, do you?" Frank—"No—er—but my brother does, and this is his hat."—Pack.

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### Wanted a Light Pull.

A young farmer who had been very much averse to his vocation in life was drafted, and reported for duty. Shortly after, he met an officer and neglected to salute him.

"Say, private, how long have you been in training?" asked the officer.

"Oh," replied the private, "a couple of days. Anything wrong?"

"Anything wrong?" growled the officer impatiently.

"Well, cap," said the private ingratiatingly, "just excuse me, please. When I get onto the ropes—"

"Onto the ropes?" jerked the captain. "The next thing you know you will be on the end of a rope!"

"Well," drawled the private good-naturedly, "that'll be all right, cap; just so there ain't a mule on the other end."

### His Equipment.

"Pardon me, Mr. Gloom, but you walk in a most peculiar fashion this morning. Is your rheumatism worse?" "No," replied J. Fuller Gloom. "In fact, it is quite a bit better. The trouble with my locomotion is that I have taken so many pills for my pains that I have ball bearings."—Kansas City Star.

### Since the Draft.

Jones—How are you?  
Smith—Are you speaking as a friend or as a member of the exemption board?



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